THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD. RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

GEN. CASS ON SLAVERY. We have neither the right nor the power to touch slave-

Gen. Cass. Let the people regulate their internal concerns in their Gen. Cass. I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over the subject of slavery; and I am in favor leaving the people of any Territory which may be

bereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the Constitution ; because, first, I do not see in the Constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and secondly, beause I believe the Wilmot Proviso, if adopted, would weaken, if not impair the Union of the States, and would sow the seeds of future discord; which would grow up The above sentiments and opinions of Gen. Cass, in egard to slavery and the Wilmot Proviso, may be found his Nicholson letter.

On the first day of March, 1847, Gen. Cass not only he at length in the Senate against the Wilmot Provi-

bouth of 36° 30. He announced this before his nomihat, if elected, HE WILL ESTABLISH IT.

Daniel Webster.

GEN. TAYLOR ON SLAVERY.

lor would not, if elected President, veto the Wilmot

Gen. Taylor also says, in his Allison letter, that rsonal opinions of the individual who may happen to ocy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action ongress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought objections to be interposed where questions of constional power have been settled by the various departents of Government, and acquiesced in by the people." Mr. Badger, in his Speech delivered in this City, on he 24th day of August, 1848, said: "He deemed the rue pivot on which the ensuing election ought to and ust turn, to be the question of the unlimited exercise of the Veto power. If you would have the Legislative lepartments of the Country mere chambers for registerng the edicts of a corrupt Executive, vote for the advoate of such a theory, Lewis Cass. But if you would see the will of the People expressed and perfected through heir proper Representatives-if you would preserve ur republican form of Government in reality as well name, vote for that man who will sacrifice his own ivate partialities of opinion to the open declarations

Gen. Taylor's "privates partialities of opinion" are posed by Southern Whigs to be in favor of the slaveing States; but Mr. Badger here distinctly announces he "will sacrifice" those "private partialities" the will of a bare majority of Congress ! That is, if the Representatives of the non-slaveholding States should s a law excluding the people of North Carolina, and the South, from New Mexico and California, Gen ylor will approve that law, and, as President of the nited States, see that it is enforced.

Gen. Taylor says he will make no pledges, and yet in his gual letter he stands pledged to this effect : "The extenover the Continent beyond the Rio Grande, of the Orance of 1787, [the Wilmot Proviso] is an object too igh and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes." In the great debate in the Senate of the United States a July last, on the Oregon bill, Senator Corwin said Could I be made to believe that General Taylor would teto any bill embracing the principles of the Wilmot oviso, I certainly would not vote for him; and I will the it on myself to say, that not one of the free States build be brought to support him. But as between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Cass, there could be no hesitation as to ce." See Congressional Globe, 1st session, 30th

At a large Mass Meeting of the friends of Taylor and lmore, held in the City of New York, on the night of the 22d August, 1848, Speeches were delivered by Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, and Mr. Raymond, of the New York Courier and Enquirer; and the ollowing Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That in General Taylor's early and rank declaration that he was a whig, we have an avowal and a pledge that he will carry out the principles and leasures on which the whig party is based, and for

ascendancy it has always battled. power will no longer trample beneath its feet the popular will as expressed by Congress, and that the rivers and harbors of the great West will feel the fostering aid of the government in improvements which they require.

the momentous subject of free soil, whether the territory to be affected be North or South of 36 deg. 30 minutes.

With the exercise of an espionage disrespectfully about old soldiers who went through the mark well, and inwardly digest the statement of Mr. A. F. Rightor, a planter of this State, a neighbor of disrespectfully about old soldiers who went through the mark well, and inwardly digest the statement of Mr. A. F. Rightor, a planter of this State, a neighbor of odious than the exaction of even double rates. We Resolved. That our cordial thanks are due to the dembers of Congress who resisted the attempts of the

Southern confederacy to extend the dominion of slavery over our newly acquired possessions, and fasten its blight-

ency by offices and honors."

If I believed that Gen. Taylor, if elected, would use by whom he might. Daniel Webster. I believe that Gen. Taylor has been, from the very first, opposed to the policy of the Mexican war, as unexpedient, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can opinion, gentlemen—I believe that he has no disposition as at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for to extend the area of slavery, or the influence of the regulate the social relations, punish wrongs, grant as they are—and said nothing! They have circula-Daniel Webster. slave institution.

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT.

We present below to our readers to-day, from the pen of "Plummer," a powerful and conclusive argument on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. The writer is one of the most distinguished Republicans of the State; and we hope he will follow up this questions connected with it. We can assure him with the productions of his pen:

FREE SOIL-WILMOT PROVISO.

MR. EDITOR: So much has been said and written about the powers of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, that scarcely any thing new remains to be added. Yet the magnitude of the subject-the high interests involved-and the great dangers from agitation, are a sufficient apology for any attempt, however feeble, to enlighten the public mind-allay public excitement, and restore peace and harmony once more to our beloved country.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to those powers, there can be none as to the source from which they must be derived. All will agree that they have no existence unless they can be traced to the Constitution of the United States. It is equally clear, that where an express power over a particular subject is granted by that instrument, it must be and inen into an abundant harvest of calamity. Cuss. strictly pursued, subject to the limitations imposed by its language and the object intended to be accomplished-and no other or greater powers over the same subject can be claimed as incident to other express powers over other and different subjects. Hence as there is an express grant touching the duties and but VOTED against it. For proof of this statement powers of Congress in regard to the Territories, in see Congressional Globe, 2d session of the 29th Con- language so plain, and for a purpose so well defined, that its meaning cannot be mistaken, it cannot be althem can be asserted as incident to the war or treaty standard-bearer of the Democratic party. When and our wants were supplied from his private stores. making powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed, that "the lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers."

Many an emigrant's wagon has been supplied free line in his views of duty, and in his discharge of it, that lasked who is the exponent of the Democratic prinmaking powers. The position assumed the province prinmaking powers are the power of the power mitted into the Union, ought not to apply to territory right to acquire carries along with it the right to gov- ciple, we are proud to point to the hero and sage of ern" is without authority, and cannot be sustained the West, and say, ecce home-behold the man. nation at Baltimore, and if he had not se announced his by reason or argument. From the right of acquisition news, he would have been further off than thirty-six de- results only the duty of governing. The right to rees and thirty minutes from any chance of a nomina- govern results from the Constitution, and is limited provide for the common defence and general welfare," yet no provision for such purposes can be made be- leader of the great Democratic party. yond the enumerated powers-the latter being the means, by which the former-the objects-are to be Gen. Taylor, in his Allison letter, says: "The power accomplished. For "the powers not delegated to battle, foreign courts, or the Senate chamber. ven by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited We are proud of him because he is fearless and s veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opin- by it to the States, are reserved to the States repec- open in his opposition to the encroachments and darshould never be exercised, except in cases of clear tively, or to the people."—Amendments 10th Art. It ing claims of England. He loves his own America plation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want is a novel and alarming doctrine to allow mere im- too well-her honor, her welfare is too dear to him. plication, the instrument only of a granted power, to to cower before the growling of the British lion. Mr. Badger, in his Speech in the Senate against Mr. confer plenary powers of legislation over a subject, layton's Compromise, declares the Wilmot Provise to for which express provision is made, and made in dislike and torror to the minions of England. We constitutional; and, speaking of a case in which such terms as to limit and restrict the action of Con- praise him because they vilify him. agress exercised jurisdiction over the question of slave- gress. Such a latitude of construction would have he says: "Nor was this an instance of hasty and in- the effect to break down the limitations of the Con- their country's cause in war and peril, when they residerate action." So, according to Mr. Badger, Gen. stitution, and to convert the President and Senate in- fused to aid the brave old Gen. Taylor in his glori-

tardy; the power being an incident to the right to ple may well glory. govern, and the right to govern an incident to the right | We are proud of him because he is an honest man. cidental or implied powers, except such as are officer. clearly necessary and auxiliary only to the execution We are proud of him because he is a man of "talof an express power. It needs no words to prove that ent and ability." In all the high offices which he what kind of authority it is which is thus remotely career of searchings and plunderings on the sea. derived. It is found only among the attributes of From the moment when Gen. Cass fearlessly came ty and its exclusive ownership were carefully guarded and overturned all her deep-laid schemes and cunstitution. In the 5th Art. of the Amendments, they prominent place in the front rank of nations. ceded that any such taking by authority of Govern- upon his whole life. ment, would be a gross violation of the 5th Article, Well may we, as an American, be proud of such to the powers with which it is endowed; and some privilege, to vote for him as the President of our power above and greater than it is necessary to effect loved country. so radical a change in the relations of master and

make the Constitution mere shreds and patches. The only clause in the Constitution from which property belonging to the United States." The pa- rejoice in the success of Gen. Cass and Democratrons of the power to exclude Slavery, finding here cy." no warrant for its exercise, mount to another and higher source-of which it may be said it is above ountry to leave the business of legislation to the peohave an assurance that the odious anti-American one man ponents of the power, instead of relying for their deponents of the power, instead of ferying for the deceased, which was attended by fence upon the express grants of the Constitution, in lift the biggest log, and whip as many such brats as spirited course of the Company, in making a recent The funeral of the deceased, which was attended by which may be found safety both for their position and their property, follow into the labryinth of incidents and inferences prepared for them, and are beguiled first battle, and saw him the first in advance of his and interences prepared for shear, and are beguned regiment amidst showers of bullets plant his foot particularly to this matter on a future occasion, from wood Cemetery. the that his care and protection of human liberty will the rights of man and the nature and origin of Gov- upon the enemy's soil in 1812. And a braver man, will sanction and approve any act of Congress upon subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and investigation and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and investigation and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and investigation and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and investigation and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and investigation and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, to discovered and subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit, and the subtle sophists are apt, too often without merit and subtle sophists are applied and subtle sophists ar be bounded by any parallel of latitude, and that he ernment, in which the ablest metaphysician and most

embraced within the enumerated powers, it might with some plausibility be claimed as incident to the wer our newly acquired possessions, and fasten its blightage curse upon the shores of the free and far Pacific.

Resolved, That on the great fundamental principle of Resolved, That on the g nesolved. That on the great fundamental principle of it is submitted that such a power—a power—a power sumctent tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant; and others will have it tually but twelve extant it is submitted that the position. that thirteen is the real number. We need light on leges should be allowed, not so much for their benethe whigs of New York was early taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat University taken and has case—may be exercised under a just and easy interthat ence to the unanimous votes of our whig members of or ine its true import: "The Congress shall have pow-lift the curtain? Come, biographers, be kind enough the public." to let us know whether the number is really twelve, er to dispose of and make all needful rules and reguongress on every question involving this principle, as a tarnest of our convictions and our firmness; we aptain the united States." It is undeniable that the great object intended to be accomplished by this grant is object intended to be accomplished by the beautiful the following th the United States." It is undeniable that the great of our convictions and our pirmness; we apthe our whige brethren to stand by those who have object intended to be accomplished by this grant is object intended to be accomplished by the bitterests assailants of the Whig party is attack.

Yell do not want a single leave "I do not want a single leave" and the whig spectually a specific time. The whigh party is attack.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD from her councils, and refused longer to repay subservi- site to that end. Whence, but from this clause, has GEN. CASS AND THE EARLY SETTLERS. HERO OF THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS. THEILLING ADVENTURE. We heard the other day been derived the authority to make surveys, establish land offices, make canals and other improvements, his official influence in aid of the further extension of the grant'donations and pre-emption rights to settlers, and slave power, I would oppose him, let him be nominated promote education by setting apart sections of land ing with personal charges and personal abuse against police and municipal regulation which have been hypocrite—as a man of millions, who had made his heretofore extended over the Territories of the United impolitic, and improper. I believe, from the best informa- States ? The authority exercised in all those instantion I can obtain-and you will take this as my own ces is fairly referable to the power "to dispose of" the public lands. So also to promote social order, upon for proofs, they have sneaked back-slanderers remedies, and prevent violations of the rights of per- ted falsehoods against Lewis Cass, and not only this, sons and property, by suitable and proper laws, may be justly regarded as within the constitutional competency of Congress. They constitute a system of against him; but for all these things an honest peoegislation in aid and support of the rights of citi- ple will bring them into judgment. zens; and by guarantying protection and security would induce the enterprising and industrious to seek homes in your newly acquired Territories. Such guaranties would be indispensable to the sale of the number with others on the Proviso itself, and on ers if, by becoming so, they were beyond the care lands; for there would be neither settlers or purchasand protection of Government. But, on the other that we shall always be pleased to grace our columns hand, no rule or regulation of the restrictive order, in derogation of the rights of citizens, demanding a surrender of a portion of those rights as the condition upon which they may share equally in the common property, can be within the powers granted. Such a law would not be "needful," but prejudicial to the sale of the public lands. A law, for instance, that would prevent the people of the South from moving to the Territories with their Slaves-in effect degrading them below that equality which the constitution most carefully designed to guarantee-would discourrage immigration and settlement, exclude many competitors from the sales, and thus impair the efficiency of the grant, and partially defeat its object, and would not be embraced within the phrase "needful."

It would be asking too much space in your columns, now so well and usefully employed, to extend this communication to an examination of that branch of the subject which involves the monstrous doctrine of the supremacy of Mexican law upon Slavery. If leisure permit, I will notice it in another number.

PLUMMER.

"HAIL, LEWIS CASS, OF MICHIGAN!" We copy the following eloquent tribute to the ticle. Show it to your Whig neighbors. Here it is: "As an American citizen, we are proud of the

men of the results of our glorious, Democratic, free institutions. With no family blood to elevate him, In the next place, he will do all that he can to es- by the powers delegated, and no other Government no wealth to sustain him, friendless and alone, he ablish that compromise line. And lastly, which is a can be instituted but such as is warranted by such entered the Western wilderness, and there he fought matter of opinion merely, it is my conscientious belief, delegations. So also is Congress authorized "to his way upward in the estimation of his countrymen, till now he stands, the honored and esteemed

> We are proud of him because he loves his country and dares defend her interests, whether in the field of

We are proud of him because, when others forsook to a source of new and undelegated powers. To ous campaign, then "our candidate" was found, as claim the right to establish or abolish slavery in new- ever, in the Senate chamber, carnestly and constantly acquired territory is to run into the absurdity of ly contending for the support of our army and the hitching incident upon incident. A power thus des- honor of our country. Such men are an honor to cended cannot fail to be tainted with the sin of bas- any nation-they are the jewels of which any peo-

to acquire. It moreover carries the incident beyond Not honest in negatives, but honest, upright, true, the necessity for its exercise, contrary to the safe and and noble, whether as Governor, Secretary, Minister, sound rule of construction, which repudiates all in- or Senator-honest as a private man and as a public

it is not essential to Republican Government, in the has occupied, he has shown abilities of the highest American sense, that Slavery should be forbidden. It order. That was a proud day for America, for the might with more propriety be argued from the early New World, when one of her plain republican citihistory of the Old Thirteen-for it was tolerated, may zens met British diplomacy, and by the force of his encouraged in all but one of them-that the American transcendant talents, stript off the false covering from model of Government implied the existence of Sla- her shoulders, and exposed to the world the base purvery. In this connection it is approprite to enquire poses of her heart, and effectually put a stop to her sovereignty, and cannot therefore be exercised by forward in the court of France, as the bold and elo-Congress, the stinted creature and limited agent of quent and zealous defender of the freedom of the the sovereign. The inviolability of private proper- seas, against the arrogant pretensions of England, hirelings is thus noticed by the Detroit Free Press: by the sagacious and wise men who framed the Con- ning plans-from that moment, America assumed a

declared, that "private property shall not be taken | We are proud of him because he is a good man. for public use without just compensation." Now His enemies even, cannot, dare not, so much as whether the Slave is seized and transported, or the breathe a breath of their black slander upon his right of property be divested under the semblance of bright name. He is kind, and liberal, and hospitalaw, the effect is the same. The master is deprived ble. His heart is open to the wants of his fellows, of his control, and his "private property" is taken. and his doors are open to the foot of the stranger. But no one will have the hardihood to contend that While he is an equal with the greatest, he is not it is for "public use." To what public use is it above, in feeling, the poor and unfortunate. He is applied, or what public exigency or want demands it? chaste in his language, temperate in his habits, and Thence then the power to do this? It must be con- virtuous in his conduct-not a stain or a blemish

And in the fact that the party has selected a man servant. That power is " reserved to the States res- of such large experience, so long tried, of such com- sadly in the rear. The same thing will turn up again. ples of Rough and Ready consistency : pectively or to the people," who can, when they will, manding talents, of such public capacity, and of Cass and Butler will beat you so far and so badly such unspotted reputation, we see a perfect assurance of success. A party that thus respects the noexpress power to legislate for the Territories (except- bler, higher and holier feelings of the people, in preing the District of Columbia and sites for Arsenals, senting them with a candidate adorned with all the probable that you will; but Whiggery and Taylorism and other needful buildings) can be derived, is found graces of manhood, deserves success, and will se- will die together, and the bright flag of Cass, Butler assembled countrymen." in 2d part 3d Sec. 4th Article: "The Congress cure it. The people, men of principle, men of charshall have power to dispose of and make all needful acter, of honesty, of virtue, will honor and sustain rules and regulations respecting the territory or other such men. And virtue, humanity and freedom, will

> One of the old pioneers of the Buckeye State, remarked to an impudent upstart who was abusing Gen. Cass-'Sir, I have seen in my early day young you as could stand between here and the Ohio river. Gazelle. low looked as mute as a mouse.

Ever since Gen. Cass was nominated for the Presidency the Whig papers have been teeming and reek-

for schools, &c. ?-in fine to enact all those rules of him. They have denounced him as a coward-as a money by selling whiskey, and by cheating the poor emigrant in land speculations; and yet when called they have deliberately made lies and uttered them

> We copy from the Ohio Statesman the following letter from one of the early settlers of the West, to show how unfounded the charge is that Gen. Cass ever engaged in land speculations to the injury of the people of that noble region:

"Ann Arbor, Michigan, Sept. 16, 1848. DEAR SIR: I see that the whig press has charged Gov. Cass with having been engaged in land specuations, to the injury of the settlers in the west. Now, sir, the frontier men are going to stand no such charge. We know it to be false, and got up

by a party whose very aliment is falsehood. We remember right well, when we were battling with the miasma of the West-bearing the burden and heat of the day-enduring the privations of a frontier life-converting our prairies and woodlands into cultivated fields-adding millions to the taxable property and wealth of the nation, and making the great western wilderness the earth's storehouse-we were branded by the whigs with the beautiful epithet of "land pirates and robbers." The words sunk down into our souls. We marked the men, and the now, the galaxy of the Union, and every star demo-

But to the charge that "Gov. Cass has injured the rel-we had only to state the case to the Governor, pen. We are proud of him because he is a noble speciWe are proud of him because he is a noble speciCare that the coffee-sack and medicine-chest for the principles and political consistency.

Detroit Free Press. more valuable to us than the fact that, while we were pushing into the wilderness 10 to 50 miles from any cabin, we knew that under any misfortune we had a friend in the Governor to fall back upon.

upon which to base such an appeal.

til they were able to sustain themselves.

ital of only a "quarter of a dollar," with the advice, eral opposition! direction, and guaranty of Gov. Cass, has elevated its possessor to fortune and honorable distinction.

the heart as pure as a lilly, and as open as a sunflow- piness and prosperity of the people. er. And when the time comes for voting, you will der the democratic banner. The people may make a down the party under whose policy our country has President of Governor Cass, or whatever they like, grown happy and great! Pennsylvanian. and we will help them to do it; but we shall always call him the Governor. Yours, truly, JOSEPH BROWN."

"STEAMBOAT VOTING."

Whigs beat the Democrats two to one on the Rail Roads and Steamboats. In this contest it seems the Whigs at the North-some of the "knowing ones" these returns to the Whig papers; and one of these change of purpose; and, among the rest, the associ-

"The 'hired man' who gets up steamboat and railroad votes for the Advertiser, has made his August report. We understand that he has struck for ceiving \$8 per week, but now asks \$10. The same man reports for the Buffalo whig papers and the Chisee a report of the vote on the same boat occasionally, in the Advertiser and the Tribune, with the vote of Taylor and Van Buren transposed. For instance, in the Advertiser Taylor will have 30 to Van Buren

a creature of the Constitution, restricted in its action our duty to our God and the world, as well as a high slight touch of the reality. You used to beat Gen. Jackson every pop on the Rail Roads and Steamboats; but when the real vote rolled in you were left that Whiggery, as Whiggery, will never kick again. You may trump up some new name, and it is quite and Democracy will wave proudly over all.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE EDITORS. We copy the following article from the Charleston Courier, and beg leave to substitute it in lieu of any

was with him at the Bridge where he fought the ability to lay more full intelligence before our readers from the residence of her stepfather, Judge Pierce, necessity, as their reduction may be construed to be or a better officer to volunteers, I never saw. I am on such terms as would at once create a difficulty they mistake the plank of safety.

If the right to establish limited Government is not limited G when the matter becomes fully understood, as we have so far found all in authority disposed to extend "FOURTEEN LIVES OF GEN. TAYLOR!" Is it true to the press every facility in their power, and exer- ed to the extension of Slavery, and would unhesitat-

ing the Quintuple treaty, he achieved the greatest victory, and done more lasting service to the American people, than any victory won since the days of is a native of Plymouth, was running on the coast in African slave trade. The whole scheme was British of making port, undisturbed by the tender. power on the high seas, and authorize her cruisers audible on board the tender sang out: to arrest and visit and subject to any vexations and "Heave your line aboard!" then added in a whisdisposed to institute, every vessel sailing within cer- short!" tain latitudes, under whatever flag she appeared. No The Yankee sailor caught the hint, and shove acpromised in the matter, if a correspondence had ac- ing in the water. whose Anglican predilictions had just then been ex- commanding the tender, rose the roar of the indignant

cited and confirmed by his Ashburton debauch. Gen. Cass addressed a letter of remonstrance to the of a land craft? Heave the line ship shape you lubminister, exposing the mischief of the project, assur- ber, or I'll cut your liver out! Heave it short." and that if it should be ratified by France, and its and the English captain vied with each other in showexecution insisted upon by the formidable league, ering imprecations and invectives on the head of the apprehension, indeed, but without dismay-with re- was freshing, and the schooner drawing near to the gret, but with firmness, for one of those desperate reef. struggles which have sometimes occurred in the his- Again and again the order was given, with the tory of the world; but when a just cause and the favor same undertone addition, and the same result. The of Providence have given strength to comparative Englishman began to smell a rat, and just as the party to which they belonged. Look at the West weakness and enabled it to break down the pride of Yankee skipper thew himself flat on the deck, and

diplomatist prevailed. The French government, on came whistling through the rigging. early settlers of the West." Why, sir, there are men reviewing the subject, acknowledged the propriety "Let them fire and be darned," said the Yankeein this town whose farms were purchased from gov- of his objections, and all but the British press and "I'll show them a clean pair of heels." ernment with money borrowed from Gov. Cass, with-out interest, upon the mere security of an emigrant's plauded the masterly effort, and hailed our triumph-upon the deck, he ran the schooner cleverly inside word, who had not a cent in his pocket, and was ant statesman as the champion of the freedom of the the reef. character and talents of Gen. Cass, from the Cabot- rich only in the affections of his wife and some half seas. It was a happy co-incident that the same man, They were soon out of gun shot from the baffled ville Mirror. It does one good to read such an ar- dozen children. And when by sickness or other who in 1812 had chastised the maritime presumption tender. Up went the stripes and stars with a hearty misfortune we were hard up-when the funds were of Great Britain with the sword, should defeat a cheer from the marines, and an old one-eyed sea dog

> of cost with the substantials of life at the residence | the advocates of the no-party and no-principle candiof the Governor, while his excellent lady always took date are attempting to depreciate for his want of fixed

NAME ONE GOOD ACT OF FEDERALISM! Before an important election, would it not be well to inquire Newsom, Editor. The Republican gives promise of whether there has ever been any single act of the being a useful advocate of our cause. We are glad If the friends of Gov. Cass choose to appeal to the Federal party, which did any good to the country? to see the number of Democratic papers increased in young men of the nation, the West is full of facts We assert unhesitatingly, not one. From the reign the State. of the first Adams, down to the present day, whether The Orange Ratoon is to change its title to that of Men are now enjoying a competence under their in or out of power, the party antagonistical to the De- the North Carolina Democrat. by the Governor, and backed all the way through un- the examination of the intelligent reader. History neutral in politics, devoted to Literature in general and the popular recollection will bear us out in the and Temperance in particular. Some rare legends are told of the commencement truth of this assertion. Is the fact not one that im- Next we find in the Register the Prospectus of a common here, and the actors all living. Instance, sive and tyrannical measure, has originated with the the first number of which will be issued the 13th the Hon. L. Lyon, surveyor general of this district, party now clamoring for Taylor and Fillmore! How inst. The Whigs of Johnston County have been

The Democratic party has been the party of right the antidote to this whig publication by giving demand of reason, and has started and defended all the ocratic papers an increased circulation. These little incidents are small in themselves, and great measures which have advanced the country in are only known to early settlers; but they indicate the cause of civilization, and contributed to the hap- Star informs us that Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe of that

And yet Federalism, (now Taylorism,) which nevsee the entire west ranged in one unbroken line un- er did a single good act in its life, asks you to put Public Advertiser.

THE Two LETTERS. We received two papers by yesterday's mail from different points of the compass, which contain letters from gentlemen who were once in favor of Gen. Taylor, but who have now abandon-Always, just before a Presidential election, the ed him. The one is in the Annapolis "Free Press," from Mr. John C. Weems, now in the 72d year of -have men hired on purpose to make up and furnish divisions of party." He assigns the reasons of his of getting them.

ation on the ticket of General Taylor of the name of

"this notorious abolitionist, Millard Fillmore." The other letter is in the "Nashville Union," from Tennessee, who states that when Gen. Taylor " first | ward and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. declared himself as a no-party candidate, but the can- He instantly called out to his comrade: didate of the whole people, (he) felt a considerable inclination to support him;" but since the General cago Tribune, a Van Buren paper. It is amusing to has come out a whig-since Webster, Baldwin, and other northern whig friends declare him to be a Wilmot Provisoist-since he has refused frankly to declare his political opinions-and since he rides on the same horse with Millard Fillmore, (to whom 5, and in the Tribune Van Buren 30 to Taylor 5, on Gen. Taylor is willing even to give the bridle rein,) Mr. Huntsman declares that he gives up the military Hold on, gentlemen, until the 7th day of next chieftain and goes for Gen. Cass. If we can spare and a palpable usurpation. The Government is but a man as a fellow-citizen; and we shall esteem it month. We expect about that time to give you a the room for these two spicy and unique letters, we shall lay them before our readers. Wash. Union.

> THE "HONEST" CANDIDATE. We copy below extracts from two of Gen. Taylor's letters as sam-

McConkey Letter. Allison Letter. "I have no conceal-"I have laid it down as ments-I hold no opin- a principle not to give my ions which I would not opinions upon the various readily proclaim to my questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the coun-

DEATH OF MRS. MAFFIT. Mrs. Frances, wife of Rev. J. N. Maffit died in Brooklyn on Friday evening, 29th ult., aged 18 years and 7 months. Mrs. M. died in home to you all right." was a lady of much personal beauty; and her pleas-"Although at a late hour, we cannot do less than ling manners and affectionate disposition had secured state that we are indebted to the liberality and public to her a large circle of warm and admiring friends. reduction in Telegraphic charges to the press, for the a very large concourse of people, took place yesterday

SOUTH BETRAYED! Citizens of Louisiana, read.

Mr. Rightor says:-"That he knows from the evidence of Gen. Taylor's own lips, that he was oppos-

New Orleans Chronicle.

Speed of Speech. Some of the reporters state THE WHIG PLATFORM, "The Constitution" is 120; Mr. Clay 130 to 160; Mr. Choate 160 to 200.

spirit of the North, rather than the noisy new converts free soil and free labor, who never ceased to truckle to South until she had spurned them with contempt regulation, or law, if you choose, needful and requi-

One of the speakers at the democratic gathering on a story related by an old sailor, Capt. Jacob Thursday night, spoke of Gen. Cass as the hero of which made a great impression upon us, and which the "freedom of the seas," and said that in defeat- we wish we could repeat with the unction of the nau-

Washington. In all his long career of honorable a schooner laden with flour. He had nearly reached service, to our mind, there is no act, or event, so tru- his destination, when he was overhauled by the enely illustrious—none that prefers such strong claims my's frigate, who ordered him peremprorily to heave upon the perpetual gratitude of his countrymen, as a line aboard. There was no resisting the command, his prompt, noble and triumphant opposition to the for the schooner was without arms, and the tender famous Quintuple treaty. While Gen. Cass was full of marines and sailors armed to the teeth with our Minister to France an alliance was formed be-tween the five great European powers for the osten-light but fair breeze aloft, his sails drew, and he was sible purpose of the more effectual suppression of the driving near a reef, the entrance to which he was sure

in its origin and its ends, the chief of which was to In this view he ordered one of his men onward nvest that nation with a sort of high constabulary with a line, and in a clear, stentorian voice, perfectly

offensive scrutiny that a boarding officer might be per, so as to be heard only by his men, "Heave it

one can tell how far our honor might have been com- cording to directions. The end of the line fell splashtually been opened with our then Secretary of State, High above the execration of the English officer

Yankee skipper. Pending the ratification of the treaty by France, "Is that a way to heave a line, you lubberly son

ng him that the United States never would acquiesce, Again the line fell short, and the Yankee captain his countrymen would prepare themselves, with blundering 'land lubber.' Meanwhile the breeze

made his men follow his example, the report of a The bold and timely interposition of the American dozen muskets was heard, and a shower of bullets

strains as melodious as the triumphant notes of a pork-This is the man, thus positive, prompt and fearless er that had escaped the butcher's knife. Capt. Jacob

> NEWSPAPERS. There seems to be quite a stir in the newspaper line in the Old North State. Before the year has expired some half dozen will have been started. The first is The Carolina Republican, a new Democratic paper published at Lincolnton, J. M.

own vine and fig-tree, who came to the territory mocracy, has never yet even advocated, much less Then we must acknowledge the receipt of the first friendless boys, without fame or fortune, save a will carried into effect, a single beneficial measure. This number of The Visiter, a neat weekly, published at to do and a hand to do it, who were put into business | declaration is a sweeping one, but we commit it to Raleigh, A. M. Gorman and J. B. Whitaker, Editors,

in business of men who are now the leading men of presses itself deeply upon the mind of the citizen and new Whig paper to be called The Smithfield Tele-Michigan, which would be spicy were they not too the voter? On the other hand, nearly every oppres-graph, by W. T. S. Alston and Wm. H. Campbell,

whose name is borne by towns and villages, and is powerfully this fact refutes the myriads of misrepre- falling off lately, so we suppose they deem it advisarecorded in both houses of the general government, sentations of an unjust press! How signally it re- ble to establish a paper in that vicinity. We wish as one among hundreds of instances in which a cap- bukes the empty predictions and promises of the Fed- the gentleman engaged in it success pecuniarily. Our democratic friends of Johnston will take care to apply

We have one more to add to the list. The Raleigh city, has issued a prospectus for publishing a weekly whig Journal in the city of Raleigh, to be called the

It will advocate free, unrestricted suffrage, the abolition of property qualification in both voter and representatives, and a change in the basis of representation. It will favor a revenue Tariff, with incidental protection; don't like the Sub-Treasury-will oppose a United States Bank.

As nearly as we can calculate there will be eight papers published in the City of Ruleigh; quite sufficient for its size. We are glad to see that so many his age, who publicly pledged himself at the mass papers are springing into existence. It looks as it meeting of the Cross-Roads in September, 1847, to old Rip Van Winkle was waking up. They demand go for the General "without respect to former or past newspapers of their own, and they are in a fair way Newbern Republican.

TIME ABOUT. Two Yankees were strolling in the woods without any arms in their possession, and observing a large hear ascending a tree, with its huge Adam Huntsman, once a member of Congress from paws clasped around the trunk, one of them run for-"Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me some

thing as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix." Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time in returning. During the time, the bear had made several desperate attempts to bite the hands of him who held it. At length Jonathan came back.

"Halloo, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?" "Well, I'll tell you," replied Jonathan: " when I got home breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it." "Here now, Jonathan," said his comrade "come you and hold it, and I'll kill the crittor in a jiffy."

Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the ani mal while the other could kill it. "Well Jonathan, have you got hold of him." "I guess I have," replied Jonathan. "Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to din-

A LIFE SCENE. A crowd was gathered on the corner, listening to the earnest appeals of a lame man, who had been, he said intemperate; but was now "sober, healthy, and happy." An old man was there, so drunk as to be unable to stand still. His wife

"Do, your honor, sir, and I'll be the happiest woman in Troy," said the wife.

The lecturer closes, and the crippled man soon found his way to the side of the old man. A few words passed between them, and they walked off. No matter what the conversation was its effect was "all right." To-day the old man says, to those who ask him to spend his time and money in drinking, 'No, no, boys, it won't pay; I have found out a better way to be merry.'

At the request of a Clay Whig, the Richmond Enquirer republishes the following editorial of the Whig of April, 1845, when under the editorial management of John Hampden Pleasants. With how much more force do his remarks apply now than then! "We wish we were, and could conscientiously be, Democrats! We admire that, party. There are no traitors in their ranks, and, what is better still for them, no asses !-- for we had rather have to do with a Dr. Tyng from 120 to 140; Mr. Botts from 100 to traitor than an ass; above all, a conceited ass! Yes, we love and respect them, not for their ERRORS, but